

Comparison of some concepts of administrative nature (Tabiyat) in Persian medicine with the immune system and homeostasis in modern medicine

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Abstract:

Background and Purpose: The immune system has developed to protect the human body against pathogens and is mainly composed of two parts: cellular immunity and humoral immunity (antibody production). This study seeks clear concepts that indicate recognition of the immunity system in the historical texts of Persian medicine.

Materials and Methods: This research has been performed by descriptive and library study method using Persian medicine resources such as *Al-Hawi fi al-Tibb*, *Kāmil al-Sinā'a al-Tibbīya*, *Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb*, *Qamuncheh fi al-Tibb*, *Al-Mūjaz fi al-Tibb*, *Khulasat al-Tajareb*, *Mufarriḥ al-Qulub*, *Zakhireye Khwarazmshahi*, *Khulasat al-Hikmah*, and modern literature.

Results: In the books of Persian medical scientists, such as Muhammad ibn Zakariyyā al-Rāzī, Abu Ali Sina, Sayyid Isma'il Jurjani, Aqili Khorasani, etc., we encountered views that are clearly indicative of knowledge of the immune system of the human body. There is great correspondence between part of the concept of "administrative nature" in Persian medicine resources and the concept of "immune system" and "homeostasis" in modern medicine.

Conclusion: Considering the precise holistic view of Persian medical scientists, perhaps new theories can be presented to diagnose and treat diseases with more in-depth studies in these works.

Keywords: Tabiyat, Persian Medicine, Immune system, Homeostasis

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